

**CRUMPS FARM
LITTLE CANFIELD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

APRIL 2008

**CRUMPS FARM
LITTLE CANFIELD
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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CRUMPS FARM
LITTLE CANFIELD
ESSEX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Client: Andrew Josephs Archaeological Consultant

NGR: TL 58492, 21004

Site Code: LCCF 07

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 36471

Dates of Fieldwork: 11th – 21st December 2007

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Crumps Farm, Little Canfield, Essex, on land adjacent to an existing quarry/landfill site. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated across three areas; the respective sites for a new landscape bund, an environmental enhancement area and a green waste processing facility.

A variety of archaeological remains dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recorded across the evaluation area. No earlier features were encountered, although the recovery of a small number of abraded Roman finds attest to activity of this date in the area.

A small cluster of medieval gullies and pits, dating from the 12th to later 13th century, were excavated in the south of the evaluation area. These features may represent small-scale settlement or agricultural activity close to the position of a former track-way. It is likely that the centre of this activity lies just outside the development area, adjacent to a dog-leg in the alignment of a former track. Medieval pottery was also recovered from a series of large field boundary ditches previously identified as cropmarks. As the majority of these ditches correspond with those shown on the 1842 tithe map the medieval pottery is likely to be residual, possibly deriving from manuring, but does indicate that the field system may have had medieval origins.

No significant archaeological remains were identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, while the medieval features noted above were relatively few in number and unlikely to be greatly elucidated by further work. Overall, the archaeological impact of the development would appear to be low.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken at Crumps Farm, Little Canfield, Essex, on land adjacent to an existing quarry/landfill site. The fieldwork was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Andrew Josephs Ltd for Edwards Waste Management Ltd, in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by the ECC Historic Environment Management Team (ECC HEM 2007) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by ECC FAU (2007).

The evaluation was undertaken in conjunction with a series of planning applications for the site, consisting of the creation of a landscape bund, an environmental enhancement area and a green waste processing facility. The requirement for archaeological evaluation follows a recommendation made by the ECC HEM Team, based upon advice given in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990) and policies in the Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (2001).

The evaluation will supplement an earlier Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2006) by providing information on the presence or absence, date, character and significance of any archaeological remains present on site. The results of the evaluation will form the basis for developing any archaeological mitigation measures required.

The site archive will be deposited in Saffron Walden Museum. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

Crumps Farm quarry and waste management site is located to the south of the B1256 (old A120) and the Flitch Way, and to the west of Little Canfield Church and the River Roding (TL 58492, 21004). The development area is located to the south and east of the existing site, occupying approximately 3 hectares, which are currently in agricultural use. Trenches 1-7 were located on arable farmland that gently sloped from west to east and Trenches 8-13 on flat rough grassland.

The underlying geology consists primarily of the sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Formation, overlain in part by Head deposits, and the glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The known archaeological background of the site is discussed in an earlier Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2006), which utilised cartographic and documentary sources relating to the area. A summary of the most pertinent information follows below.

Concentrations of cultural material and isolated remains have been recovered from the wider landscape around Little Canfield, ranging in date from the Palaeolithic through to the Post-Medieval period. In particular, excavations carried out at Priors Green, the Stone Hall Excavations (EHER 19455), the Cambridge to Matching Green pipeline and the A120 Trunk Road (EHER 45259) have demonstrated dispersed prehistoric settlement, cultivation, and mortuary activity taking place nearby. Of particular relevance to the proposed development area was the discovery of a scatter of Iron Age and largely undated features, found during the construction of the Cambridge to Matching Green pipeline, some 300 – 400m away from the boundary of the site.

At Frogs Hall, approximately 1km to the north of the existing quarry, a multi-period site dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods, was excavated in 2002 (Ennis forthcoming). The excavated remains included a medieval pottery production centre dating to around 1200AD, possible medieval occupation adjacent to a green lane and late Roman structural remains associated with a postulated villa on the eastern side of the River Roding (EHER 9140).

Within the development area itself, elements of an extensive cropmark complex (EHER 18884) of probable Medieval – early Post-Medieval date occur. Centred around Little Canfield Church, which appears to have been the focus for a dispersed settlement pattern across the parish, the cropmarks are thought to represent former field boundaries and trackways.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

The main aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Specifically, the evaluation aimed to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains across the three areas and to evaluate their significance against the impacts of the proposed development in order to enable a mitigation strategy to be developed.

3.2 Research objectives

The research objectives for the project were undertaken with reference to those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

The site-specific objectives identified were:

- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered
- To investigate the cropmark evidence for medieval and/ or later trackways and field boundaries
- To identify any evidence for earlier exploitation/occupation of the landscape
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits
- To inform any future excavation strategy

4.0 METHOD

Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Most of the trenches were 30m long by 1.8m wide apart from Trenches 1 and 8 which were L-shaped in plan and measured 35.8m by 20.8m and 16.5m by 17m respectively.

The trenches were cleaned and potential features were hand-excavated. All work was carried out in accordance with IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2 - 6)

A number of archaeological features and deposits were identified and are described in trench order. Additional context information is presented in Appendix 1 below.

The southern evaluation trenches (1-7) were cut through a dark grey plough soil, between 0.3-0.34m in depth. Underlying the plough soil was a natural deposit of light brown silty clay, with occasional gravel patches and orange mottles.

The northern trenches (8-13) were cut through turf and topsoil generally between 0.35-0.55m in depth. The natural deposits underlying the topsoil varied between brown clay, chalky clay, orange sand and gravel. Alluvial deposits were encountered in Trench 8 and pure yellowy-orange sand in Trench 9.

Observation of archaeological remains was hampered on most days by poor visibility due to bright, low-angled, winter sun. Some fills, such as those of the medieval gullies in Trench 5, were also hard to discern as they varied little in colour and texture from the surrounding natural deposits. However overall, it is not thought that any significant features were missed.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was L-shaped in plan (Fig. 3). In the north-west/south-east arm of the trench was an elongated pit (26) (Fig. 6, Section 1), 0.4m deep, that was filled with a greyish brown silty sand (27) which produced 23 sherds of medieval (13th to 14th century) pottery and five fragments of Rhenish lava millstone. To the north-east were two parallel ditches (1 and 7), separated by some 7.5m, on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 1 was 3.2m wide and 0.75m deep. It had a flat bottom and 45-50° sides apart from the upper western side where the slope was a gentler 25°. The fill (2) produced one tiny sherd of early medieval pottery. Ditch 7 was 1.6m wide by 0.7m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5) and filled with mid brown sandy silt (8). It contained one sherd of medieval pottery and two fragments of roof tile. To the south-east was a third possible ditch (31) that was shallower than the rest, at only 0.45m deep. The only find from this ditch was a single piece of animal bone that might imply that the ditch was of more recent date, given the sandy and probably acidic, nature of its silt fill (32). Ditch 1 was truncated by a straight, step-sided trench (3), aligned east-west, that contained a metal pipe (housing for cable). The mixed backfill (4) of dark brown to mid-grey sandy silt included lenses of orange sand and yellow clay. Running almost parallel was a second trench (unexcavated) with a similar mixed backfill. This trench appeared to just cut the fill of ditch 7. Two modern field drains, aligned north-east/south-west, were also noted.

The earliest feature in the north-east/south-west arm of Trench 1 was a short length of gully (46). This had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 6, Section 4) and was filled with light brown silty clay (47) that contained two sherds of early medieval pottery. The north end of the gully was truncated by a large east-west aligned ditch (11). This ditch was 2.25m wide by 0.7m deep (Fig. 6, Section 6) and contained three fills (12, 44 and 45). Five sherds of medieval pottery, which may be residual, were recovered from the upper fill (12). A shallow gully (9) cutting the top of the backfilled ditch is most probably a plough mark or wheel rut of recent origin.

A further ten sherds of medieval pottery of varied date, which may also be residual, were recovered from linear feature 13. This was a straight, narrow, steep-sided trench with a brown silty clay fill (14) that gave every impression of being modern, but did not actually contain a ceramic pipe. It is possible that this feature was not fully excavated as it aligned with feature 37 (Trench 7), which contained re-deposited clay and was 0.9m deep. A second clearly modern linear feature, almost certainly the continuation of cable trench 3, was noted to the north.

5.2 Trench 2

One east-west aligned linear feature containing lenses of red clay was investigated (Fig. 2); however, upon excavation this was found to contain both a modern ceramic field drain pipe and a later gravel-filled drainage channel.

5.3 Trench 3

No archaeological features were present in trench 3.

5.4 Trench 4

No archaeological features were observed in Trench 4 other than the cut for a modern field drain. A c.9m wide patch in the northern half of the trench (Fig. 2) that was slightly greyer in colour than the surrounding brown clay was investigated but no underlying feature could be ascertained.

5.5 Trench 5

Two shallow gullies (33 and 40) were investigated in Trench 5 (Fig. 4). Gully 33 (Fig. 6, Section 2) was aligned north-west/south-east and had a flat bottom with variable, poorly-defined sides. It was filled with a greyish brown silty clay (34) that contained ten sherds of early medieval pottery of 11th century or later date. Gully 40 (Fig. 6, Section 3) was aligned north-south and was also poorly defined. It contained a mid greyish-brown silty clay (39) that produced fourteen sherds of pottery of 12th to 13th century date.

5.6 Trench 6

An east-west aligned ditch (41) was investigated in Trench 6 (Fig. 2). The ditch was 1.7m wide by 0.9m deep (Fig. 6, Section 9) and contained two fills (42 and 43). Three sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill (43) although this had been disturbed by the insertion of two ceramic field drains along the northern side of the ditch. Vague traces of a cut for one or both of these drains was visible in the lower half of fill 43.

5.7 Trench 7

Two parallel linear features (35 and 37) were excavated in Trench 7 (Fig. 2). Ditch 35 (Fig. 6, Section 8) was just over 2m in width by 0.7m deep. No finds were recovered from its mid brown silty clay fill (36). Linear feature 37 was a deep, steep-sided feature that contained a ceramic field drain and was seen to align with feature 13 in Trench 1. One sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its fill (38), which contained lumps of redeposited clay varying in colour from mid brown to orange.

5.8 Trench 8

No archaeological features were observed in L-shaped Trench 8 (Fig. 5). The trench was located on flat ground close to the River Roding and contained a sequence of alluvial deposits. Underlying the current topsoil was 0.3-0.4m of light brownish grey silty clay which sealed an earlier topsoil deposit, c.0.3m thick, of chalk flecked mid to dark grey clay silt. Beneath this, in the base of the excavated trench, was a deposit of brown to greyish brown silty clay with occasional fine gravelly patches. A machine-sondage excavated through this deposit found it to be in excess of 0.6m thick. No finds were recovered.

5.9 Trench 9

The natural in Trench 9 differed from that encountered elsewhere, in that it consisted entirely of clean yellowy-orange sand. A series of parallel, north-east/south-west aligned, shallow concave depressions were noted in the top of the sand (Fig. 5). These were approximately 0.5m wide, ranged from 0.04m to 0.08m in depth and were filled by a dark brown clay silt that was similar to the topsoil. No significant finds were recovered and the features were deemed to be of a modern nature, either the base of wheel ruts or, possibly the remains of cultivation trenches. In the eastern half of Trench 9 was a gas main trench and an adjacent area of disturbed grey clay that produced a modern iron bolt (not retained).

5.10 Trench 10

Two features (20 and 22) of post-medieval or modern date were investigated in Trench 10 (Fig. 5). One fragment of post-medieval roof tile was recovered from the fill (21) of an irregular, shallow, scoop (20) and a fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill (23) of a large, shallow pit (22). The pit had an irregular base and was cut by a ceramic field drain.

The western end of the trench was obscured by a deposit of extremely compacted topsoil and further irregular patches were noted in the centre of the trench. The topsoil appeared to be pushed into the underlying natural and presumably had resulted from machine movement associated with the construction of the adjacent bund.

5.11 Trench 11

Two east-west aligned ditches (18 and 28) were excavated in Trench 11 (Fig. 5). Ditch 18 (Fig. 6, Section 7) was 1.7m wide and 0.44m deep and contained two fills (19 and 24). Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill (19). Ditch 28 was 2.3m wide by 0.55m deep and also contained two fills (29 and 30). However, no dating evidence was recovered.

5.12 Trench 12

Two archaeological features (5 and 15) were investigated in Trench 12 (Fig. 5). At the east end of the trench was a small, north-west/south-east aligned, ditch (5) containing two fills (6 and 25). The upper fill (6) comprised grey clay silt that produced one sherd of modern pottery. Pit 15, in the eastern half of the trench was c.2.4m long by 0.24m deep and also contained two fills. The upper-most fill (16) also produced modern finds.

A number of other loose, grey clay silt-filled patches were present throughout the trench. All appeared comparatively recent and rut-like including one pushed into the top of modern pit 15.

5.13 Trench 13

In Trench 13 were a series of parallel linear marks aligned north-east/south-west (Fig. 5). All contained loose, dark grey clay silt similar to the topsoil and were most likely wheel ruts associated with the construction of the adjacent bund.

6.0 FINDS REPORT by Joyce Compton

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from sixteen contexts, across seven of the excavated trenches. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 3. Finds other than pottery are few and are described by category following the pottery report.

6.2 Medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

A very small amount of pottery, seventy-five sherds weighing 308g, was excavated from thirteen contexts. It has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Many sherds are small and abraded making identifications difficult and indicating that much of the pottery may be residual.

Finds are concentrated in the south-west corner of the site, in Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 7. Most comes from Trench 1, which intersected a track-way and related field system (as evidenced by crop-marks). Some of the earliest pottery, comprising sherds of abraded early medieval ware spanning the 10th to earlier 13th centuries, was recovered from gully 46. Parallel ditches 1 and 7, part of the track-way, produced residual single sherds of shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from ditch 1) and medieval coarse ware (from ditch 7) of probable late 12th to 13th century date.

Linear features 11 and 13 produced a mixture of residual pottery spanning the early to late medieval periods. The earliest is early medieval ware including a sherd, whose brittle grey fabric, tempered with coarse sands and orange flecks, is consistent with that of Frogs Hall ware. The Frogs Hall production site lies only 1km to the north, is also adjacent to the river Roding, and was in operation c.1200AD. Later pottery comprises medieval coarse ware, a possible sherd of Mill Green coarse ware, Medieval Harlow ware and sandy orange ware. Most of this dates to the 13th to 14th centuries, but a couple of sandy orange ware sherds possess late medieval characteristics and are datable to the 14th to 16th centuries. Pit 26 contained similar pottery, although none is definitely late medieval, nor residual. Fragments from a medieval coarse ware bowl with a flanged rim, datable to the 13th to 14th centuries, were recovered from this pit.

Two gullies in Trench 5 (33 and 40) produced pottery which is early medieval in date including three early medieval cooking pot rims, one of which is another example of Frogs Hall Ware. It is of type B2, and provides a date of c.1200 for ditch 40. Ditch 33 may be of the same date or slightly earlier. A section of boundary ditch (41) in Trench 6 produced un-

featured sherds of early medieval ware. Ditch 37 in Trench 7 produced a single sherd of glazed post-medieval red earthenware spanning the late 16th to 19th centuries.

Small amounts of pottery occurred in the northern part of the site, in Trenches 10, 11 and 12, quite close to Little Canfield Church. Trenches 10 and 12 produced single sherds of post-medieval red earthenware and modern pottery respectively, but that from ditch 18 in Trench 11 is medieval, comprising single sherds of medieval coarse ware and Frogs Hall ware. Also from this context is an abraded bowl rim showing orange surfaces and traces of slip-coating which may be residual Roman.

In conclusion, the pottery indicates settlement associated with the medieval track-way and field system during the 12th to 14th/16th centuries. The two post-medieval sherds are probably incidental. Finds of Frogs Hall ware are not unexpected due to the proximity of the production site. However, no Hedingham ware, made in north central Essex, was identified. In contrast, the finds of Medieval Harlow ware and possible Mill Green coarse ware suggest a more southerly sphere of influence during the 13th to 14th centuries. There is not enough pottery to comment on status or function.

6.3 Brick and tile

A total of five pieces of brick and tile, weighing 194g, was recorded. A small piece of tile with only one remaining surface, from the fill of ditch 33 (Trench 5), could be Roman. A piece of brick (fill 16 of pit 15; Trench 12) is abraded and may also be Roman, although is more likely to be post-medieval. Post-medieval roof tile fragments came from the fills of ditch 7 (Trench 1) and ditch 20 (Trench 10). The two joining fragments from ditch 7 are in a dark sandy fabric and may be earlier post-medieval, or possibly medieval.

6.4 Millstone fragments

Five fragments of Rhenish lava were recovered from the fill of pit 26 in Trench 1. These most probably derive from the same millstone; all are well worn on the upper surface. The depth of the fragments indicates a medieval or later date, although Rhenish lava was used for quern stones from the Roman period onwards. The fragments are associated with pottery of 13th to 14th century date.

6.5 Other finds

Animal bone in the form of a small ?vertebra fragment, in poor condition, was found in the fill of ditch 31 in Trench 1. An iron bolt or large nail, accompanied by a piece of unworked flint, was retrieved from the fill of ditch 40 (Trench 5), and a small piece of stone, possibly from

modern Tarmac, came from fill 16 of pit 15 (Trench 12). Modern ceramic land drain fragments were collected from the fills of pit 15 (Trench 12) and ditch 41 (Trench 6); these have been discarded following recording.

6.6 Comments on the assemblage

Small groups of finds were recorded throughout, suggesting a relatively low level of past activity. Trenches 10 and 12 produced post-medieval and modern finds only, albeit in small quantities. There is a concentration of medieval material in the southern part of the site, especially in Trench 1, although the pottery is fragmentary, perhaps indicating a degree of residuality. The presence of one or two Roman pieces would not be unexpected in this area, although their identification is tentative.

Further work is not required on any of the finds, although all should be retained. The post-medieval and modern material could be discarded at the archiving stage. As noted above, the ceramic land drain fragments have already been discarded.

7.0 DISCUSSION

A variety of archaeological remains dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recorded across the evaluation area. No earlier features were encountered, although the recovery of a small number of abraded Roman finds attest to activity of this date in the area. The Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2006, 18) tentatively suggested that the southern-most east/west field boundary cropmark, excavated as ditch 41 in Trench 6, may have been of Iron Age or Roman origin. No archaeological evidence was found to support this view.

The evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate the trackway and field system evident from the cropmark evidence (EHER 18884). In Trenches 1, 6 and 7 the excavated boundary ditches correlated well with the cropmark evidence and were found within a metre or two of their projected position. However, no ditch could be positively identified in Trench 4, although there was a wide patch of grey-brown clay approximately 2m to the north, while in Trench 11 two ditches were identified; one 8m north of the projected position and the other 12m to the south.

7.1 Medieval

A cluster of medieval features were excavated in the south of the evaluation area. The earliest features, gully 46 in Trench 1 and gullies 33 and 40 in Trench 5, may date to the 12th

or early 13th century. Pottery of a slightly later date, from the second half of the 13th century onwards, was recovered from pit 26 in Trench 1. These features may represent small-scale settlement or agricultural activity close to the position of the former track-way. The recovery of a number of fragments of millstone indicates that crop processing may have been taking place.

Further medieval pottery was recovered from the large field boundary ditches previously identified as cropmarks. Ditches 1 and 7 in Trench 1, which delineate the suggested trackway, both produced single sherds of medieval pottery. East/west boundary ditch 11/35 (Trenches 1 and 7) produced five sherds, while ditch 41 (Trench 6) produced three sherds. In the north of the evaluation area, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from boundary ditch 18 (Trench 11).

This strongly suggests medieval activity in the vicinity, and that the field system may have a medieval origin. However, it may be unreliable as an actual date for the back-filling of the boundary ditches as all of the cropmarks, bar one (ditch 41 in Trench 6), match with field boundaries shown on the 1842 tithe map (Josephs 2006, 16). If these ditches were open, functioning features in the mid-19th century then the medieval pottery is likely to be residual. This is reinforced by the small abraded nature of much of the pottery, and the fact that it has been found in association with post-medieval tile (ditch 7) and ceramic field drains (ditch 41).

7.2 Post-medieval / modern

Other than the field boundary ditches, which are post-medieval in their later phases if not in origin, few actual features of post-medieval date were identified. In the south of the area one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the backfill of a cut (37) for a ceramic field drain in Trench 7. In the north of the area, in Trench 10, a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from pit 22 and one sherd of post-medieval roof tile from scoop 20.

Several field drains were identified, some running east/west and some roughly north/south. These are likely to date to the 19th and 20th century. A modern cable trench (3) was investigated in Trench 1 along with two modern features excavated in Trench 12. Most of the northern trenches also contained linear patches of intrusive topsoil-like material, presumably rutting resulting from machine movement over this softer low-lying ground during the construction of the adjacent bund.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

The results of the evaluation have corroborated documentary sources which indicated that the development area was in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards (Josephs 2006, 18). The earliest evidence for medieval activity appears to date to the late 12th/early 13th century and is potentially contemporary with the pottery production site located at Frogs Hall, approximately 1.5km to the north. Indeed several sherds of pottery made in the Frogs Hall kilns were recovered during this evaluation.

At Frogs Hall (Ennis forthcoming) there was some evidence to suggest that there was medieval occupation adjacent to a corner in a green lane and it is possible that the same applies at Crumps Farm, as there is a distinct dog-leg in the cropmark track immediately to the south of Trench 1. However, no distinctly structural elements were identified at Crumps Farm, nor a particular concentration of archaeological features, and the medieval remains may simply indicate that agricultural related activities were taking place close to the track, or that any centre of medieval activity was located to the west of the development area, with cultural material making its way into the ploughsoil through manuring from farmyard middens. No evidence for medieval settlement was identified in this area from documentary research (Josephs 2006) although this may be because it was of a relatively early date or short duration.

No significant archaeological remains were identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, while the medieval features in the south were relatively few in number and unlikely to be greatly elucidated by further work. Overall, the archaeological impact of the development would appear to be low.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The investigation was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Ltd on behalf of Edwards Waste Management Ltd. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Trevor Ennis, Marcus Headifen and Adrian Turner of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Survey and illustration was by Andrew Lewsey. Finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby of ECC FAU and monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

Trench	Measurements	Co-ordinates
1	35.8m and 20.8m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep, orientated NE/SW and NW/SE	NE – 558281, 220860 NW – 558242, 220850
2	32m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep, orientated N/S	N – 558320, 220888 S – 558320, 220856
3	30m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep, orientated E/W	E – 558365, 220876 W – 558335, 220876
4	30m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep, orientated N/S	N – 558385, 220917 S – 558385, 220887
5	30m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep, orientated E/W	E – 558293, 220813 W – 558263, 220813
6	30m x 1.8m x 0.32m deep, orientated N/S	N – 558309, 220837 S – 558309, 220807
7	30m x 1.8m x 0.34m deep, orientated N/S	N – 558342, 220861 S – 558342, 220831
8	16.5m and 17m x 1.8m x 0.9m deep, orientated E/W and N/S	E – 558576, 221103 S – 558560, 221087
9	30m x 1.8m x 0.55m deep, orientated NW/SE	NW – 558486, 221156 SE – 558510, 221138
10	30m x 1.8m x 0.44m deep, orientated E/W	E – 558503, 221113 W – 558473, 221113
11	30m x 1.8m x 0.48m deep, orientated N/S	N – 558488, 221090 S – 558488, 221060
12	30m x 1.8m x 0.42m deep, orientated E/W	E – 558512, 221037 W – 558482, 221037
13	30m x 1.8m x 0.35m deep, orientated NE/SW	NE – 558492, 221004 SW – 558479, 220976

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
01	1	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 3.2m x 0.75m	Post-medieval
02	1	Fill of 01	Mottled red brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
03	1	Ditch	Linear power cable ditch, 6m+ x 1.0m x 0.5m	Modern
04	1	Fill of 03	Dark brown-grey sandy silt, orange sand, yellow clay	Modern
05	12	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 0.98m x 0.22m	Modern
06	12	Fill of 05	Grey clay silt, 0.14 deep	Modern
07	1	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 1.6m x 0.7m	Post-medieval
08	1	Fill of 07	Mid brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
09	1	Gully	Linear, 1.8m+ x 0.25m x 0.14m	Modern
10	1	Fill of 09	Light brown silty clay	Modern
11	1	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 2.25m x 0.7m, field boundary?	Post-medieval
12	1	Fill of 11	Mid brown silty clay, 0.35 deep	Post-medieval
13	1	Trench	Linear, 1.8m+ x 0.5m x 0.5m	Modern
14	1	Fill of 13	Mid brown silty clay	Modern
15	12	Pit	Sub-circular, c.2.4m x 1.1m x 0.24m	Modern
16	12	Fill of 15	Mid grey clay silt, 0.12m deep	Modern
17	12	Fill of 15	Greyish brown clay, 0.05m deep	Modern
18	11	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 1.7m x 0.44m	Medieval
19	11	Fill of 18	Mid greyish brown clay silt, 0/33m deep	Medieval
20	10	Scoop	Linear, 0.7m x 0.36m x 0.1m	Post-medieval
21	10	Fill of 20	Mid brownish grey, 0.1m deep	Post-medieval
22	10	Pit	Semi-circular, 3m x 1.4m x 0.18m, cut by field drain	Post-medieval
23	10	Fill of 22	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m deep	Post-medieval
24	11	Fill of 18	Mid to light brown silty clay, 0.24m deep	Medieval
25	12	Fill of 5	Greyish brown silty clay, 0.08 deep	Modern
26	1	Pit	Circular?, 0.75m x 0.4m	Medieval
27	1	Fill of 26	Greyish brown (with orange mottling) silty sand	Medieval
28	11	Ditch?	Linear, 1.8m+ x 2.3m x 0.55m	Undated
29	11	Fill of 28	Mid greyish brown clay silt, 0.34m deep	Undated
30	11	Fill of 28	Light brown grey w/ some mottling silty clay, 0.2m d	Undated
31	1	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 2.8m x 0.45m	Undated
32	1	Fill of 31	Mid grey brown (with orange staining) sandy silt	Undated
33	5	Gully	Linear, 4.5m+ x 0.55m x 0.09m	Medieval
34	5	Fill of 33	Greyish brown silty clay, 0.09m deep	Medieval
35	7	Ditch	1.8m+ x 2.05m x 0.7m	Post-medieval
36	7	Fill of 35	Mid brown (with orange hue) silty clay	Post-medieval
37	7	Ditch	Linear, 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.9m	Post-medieval
38	7	Fill of 37	Mid brown, light brown yellow, orange silty clay	Post-medieval
39	5	Fill of 40	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
40	5	Gully	Linear, 1.8m+ x 0.9m x 0.11m	Medieval
41	6	Ditch	Linear, 1.8m+ x 1.7m x 0.9m	Post-medieval
42	6	Fill of 41	Mottled grey brown sandy silt, 0.25 deep	Post-medieval
43	6	Fill of 41	Mid brown silty clay, 0.65m deep	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
44	1	Fill of 11	Light brown, orange grey silty clay, 0.39m deep	Post-medieval
45	1	Fill of 11	Dark grey brown silty clay, 0.4m deep	Post-medieval
46	1	Gulley	Linear, 1.4m x 0.43m x 0.15m	Medieval
47	1	Fill of 46	Light brown, orange hue, silty clay	Medieval

APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	1	1	Pottery; tiny body sherd	Medieval
6	5	1	1	Pottery; body sherd, white earthenware	Modern
8	7	2 1	104 4	Roof tile fragments, joining Pottery; body sherd	Med/post med. Medieval
12	11	5	24	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
14	13	10	34	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
16	15	1 1 1	18 44 56	Stone, ?tarmac piece Brick fragment, abraded Ceramic land drain fragment (Discarded)	Modern Undated Modern
19	18	3	46	Pottery; rim and body sherds, the rim sherd may be Roman	Medieval
21	20	1	34	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
23	22	1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Post med.
27	26	5 23	134 54	Millstone fragments, Rhenish lava Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval Medieval
32	31	1	8	Animal bone; ?vertebra fragment, poor condition	-
34	33	1 10	12 60	Tile fragment, one remaining surface Pottery; rim and body sherds	?Roman Medieval
38	37	1	14	Pottery; body sherd	Post med.
39	40	2 1 14	16 16 62	Iron bolt/large nail Unworked flint Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - Medieval
43	41	1 3	16 10	Ceramic land drain fragment (Discarded) Pottery; base sherd and crumbs	Modern Medieval
47	46	2	6	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval

APPENDIX 4: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	1	1	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, shell leached out	10th to 13th C
6	5	1	1	Modern white earthenware, pale blue transfer print	mid 19th to 20th C
8	7	1	4	Medieval coarse ware reddish fabric, fire-blackened external surface	12th to 14th C
12	11	1	7	Frogs Hall ware: thickened everted cooking pot rim	later 12th C
		2	7	Medieval Harlow ware joining sherds, abraded	later 13th to 15th C
		2	10	Sandy orange ware, abraded, one sherd with internal shiny black deposit	13th to 16th C
14	13	3	13	Early medieval ware, abraded	10th to 13th C
		1	1	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
		1	3	Mill Green coarse ware, very thin-walled	mid 13th to 14th C
		2	2	Medieval Harlow ware, abraded	later 13th to 15th C
		3	15	Sandy orange ware, abraded, one sherd showing the remains of an internal glaze, the second has a dark external 'skin'	14th to 16th C
19	18	1	7	Frogs Hall ware	later 12th to earlier 13th C
		1	3	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 14th C
		1	26	Flanged bowl rim, fine fabric, orange surfaces, thick grey core, abraded but shows traces of cream slip-coating	?Roman
23	22	1	2	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed	later 16th to 19th C
27	26	1	7	Early medieval ware, abraded	10th to 13th C
		21	46	Medieval coarse ware, all but one sherd from a bowl with horizontal flanged rim	13th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware, abraded, traces of external glaze	13th to 16th C
34	33	10	60	Early medieval ware including thickened everted cooking pot rim, tiny fragment of ?thickened cooking pot rim, sherd showing incised horizontal lines, some abrasion	11th C or later
38	37	1	14	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed on both surfaces	late 16th to 19th C
39	40	10	55	Early medieval ware; beaded cooking pot rim and misc. sherds, abraded	12th C or later
		1	3	Frogs Hall ware, B2 cooking pot rim	c.1200
		3	4	Medieval coarse ware, abraded	12th to 13th C
43	41	3	10	Early medieval ware, sagging base sherd and crumbs	10th to 13th C
47	46	2	6	Early medieval ware, abraded	10th to 13th C
		75	308		

APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: Crumps Farm, Little Canfield
SITE CODE: LCCF 07

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 ECC HEM Brief
- 1.2 ECC FAU WSI

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 47)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 2 A4 plan sheets and 1 A4 section sheet
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Trench location plan
- 3.8 Photographic Registers
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

5 large plan sheets, 4 large section sheets

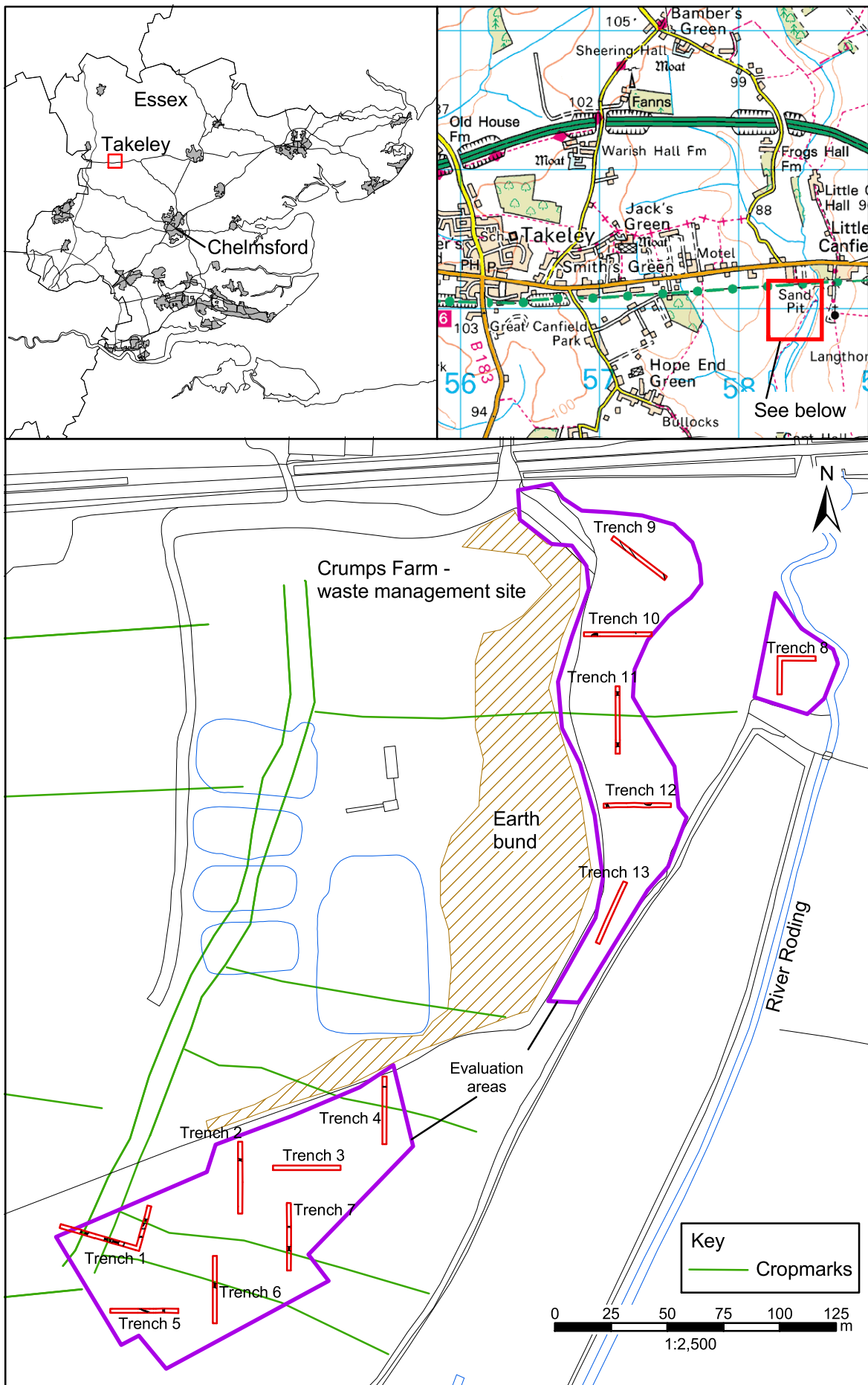
Finds

The finds occupy less than one box.

APPENDIX 6: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Crumps Farm, Little Canfield, Essex	
Parishes: Little Canfield	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 58492, 21004	Site Code: LCCF 07
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 11th – 21st December 2007	Size of Area Investigated: 18, 700 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: EHER 18884
Final Report: EAH round-up	Oasis No.: essexcou1-36471
Periods Represented: Medieval, post-medieval, modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Crumps Farm, Little Canfield, Essex, on land adjacent to an existing quarry/landfill site. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated across three areas; the respective sites for a new landscape bund, an environmental enhancement area and a green waste processing facility.</p> <p>A variety of archaeological remains dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recorded across the evaluation area. No earlier features were encountered, although the recovery of a small number of abraded Roman finds attest to activity of this date in the area.</p> <p>A small cluster of medieval gullies and pits, dating from the 12th to later 13th century, were excavated in the south of the evaluation area. These features may represent small-scale settlement or agricultural activity close to the position of a former track-way. It is likely that the centre of this activity lies just outside the development area, adjacent to a dog-leg in the alignment of a former track. Medieval pottery was also recovered from a series of large field boundary ditches previously identified as cropmarks. As the majority of these ditches correspond with those shown on the 1842 tithe map the medieval pottery is likely to be residual, possibly deriving from manuring, but does indicate that the field system may have had medieval origins.</p> <p>No significant archaeological remains were identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, while the medieval features noted above were relatively few in number and unlikely to be greatly elucidated by further work. Overall, the archaeological impact of the development would appear to be low.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: April 2008



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Fig.1. Site location and block plan

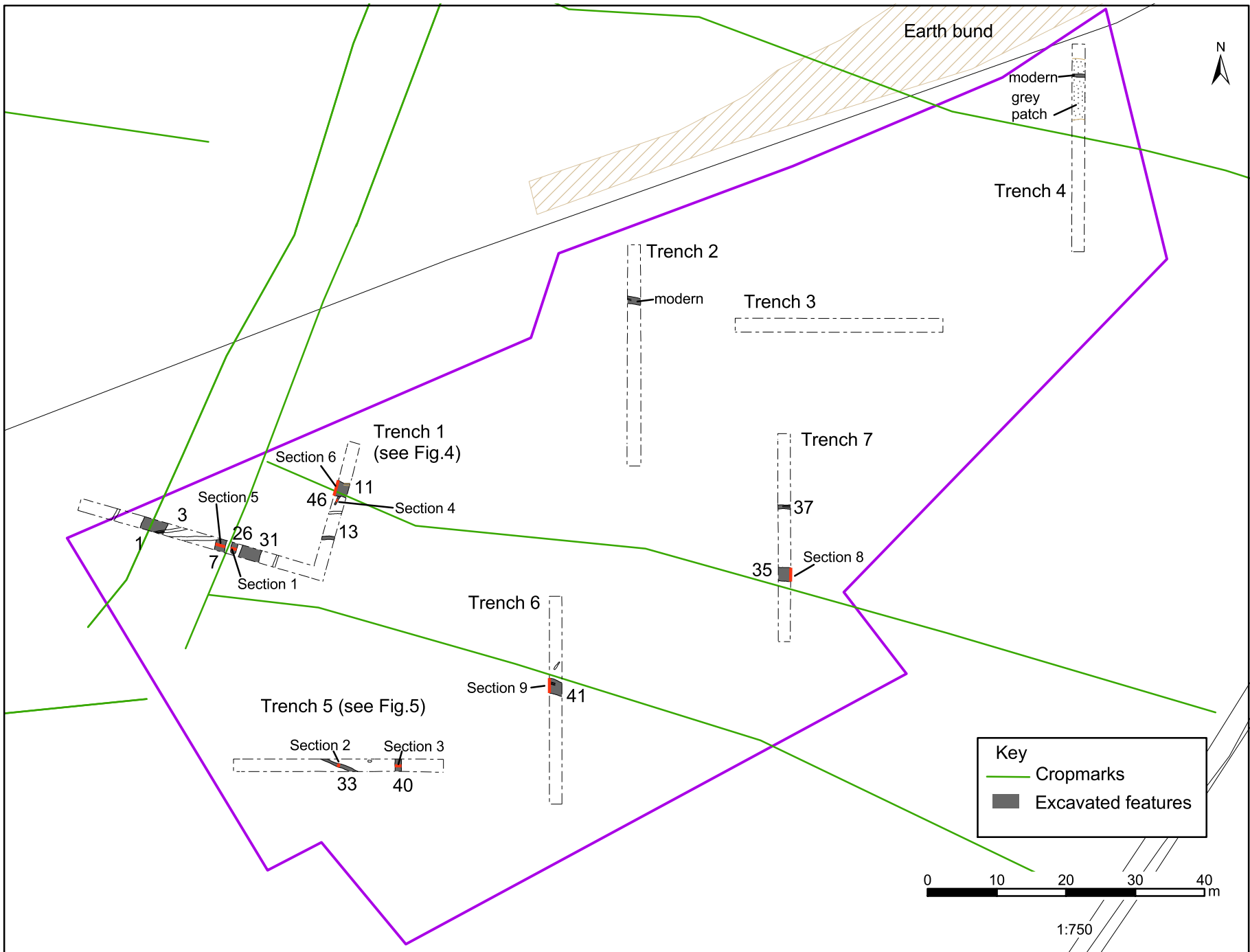


Fig.2. Trench plan (south)

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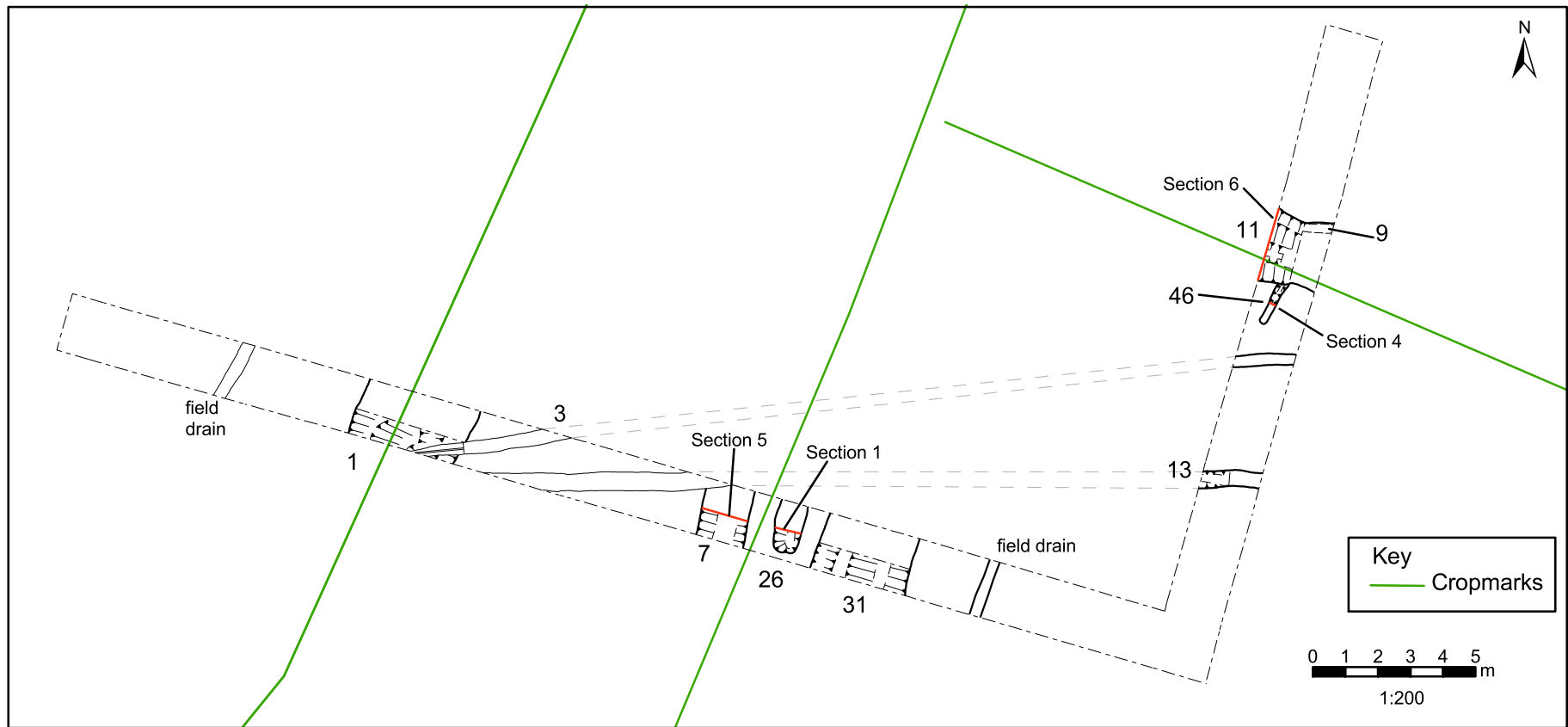


Fig.3. Trench 1

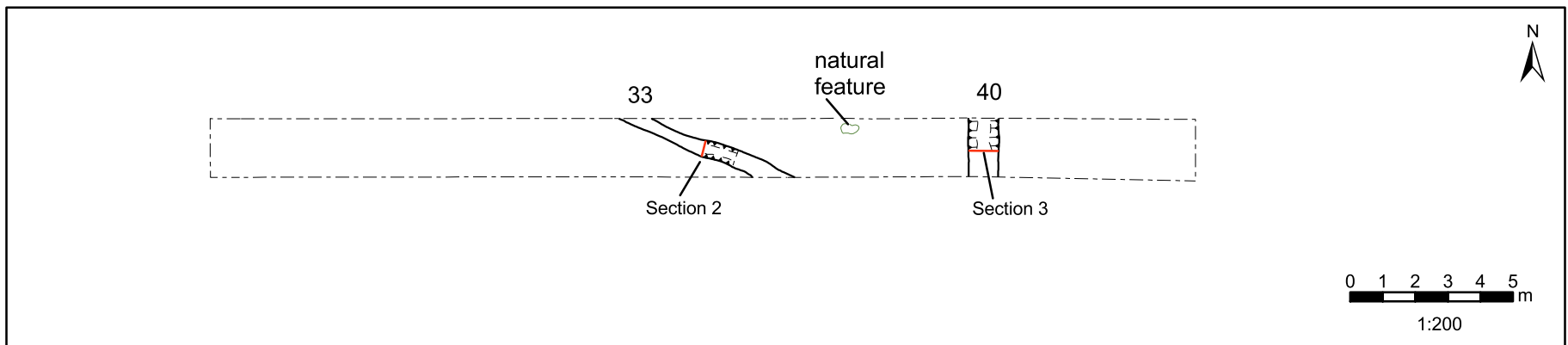
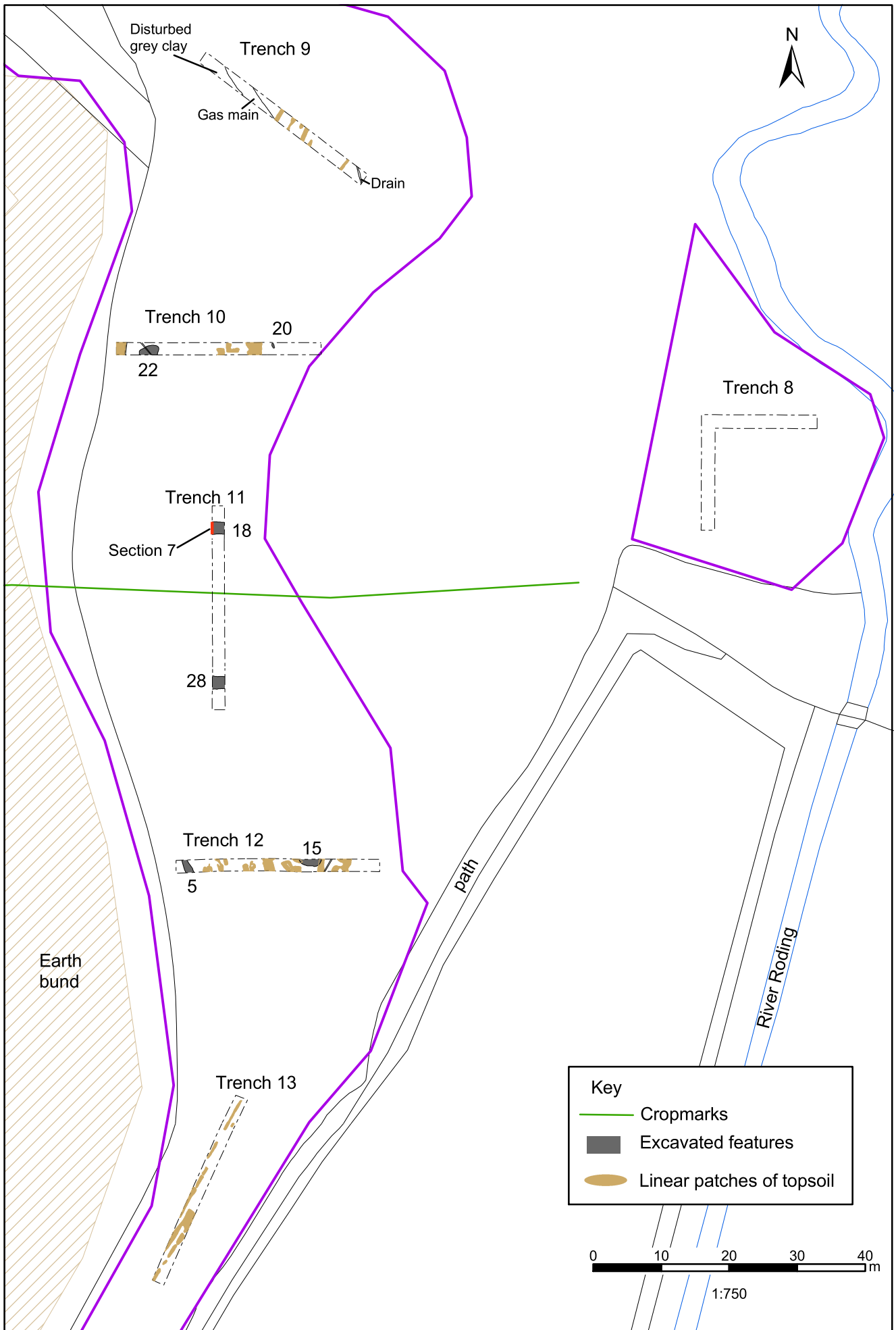


Fig.4. Trench 5



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Fig.5. Trench plan (north)

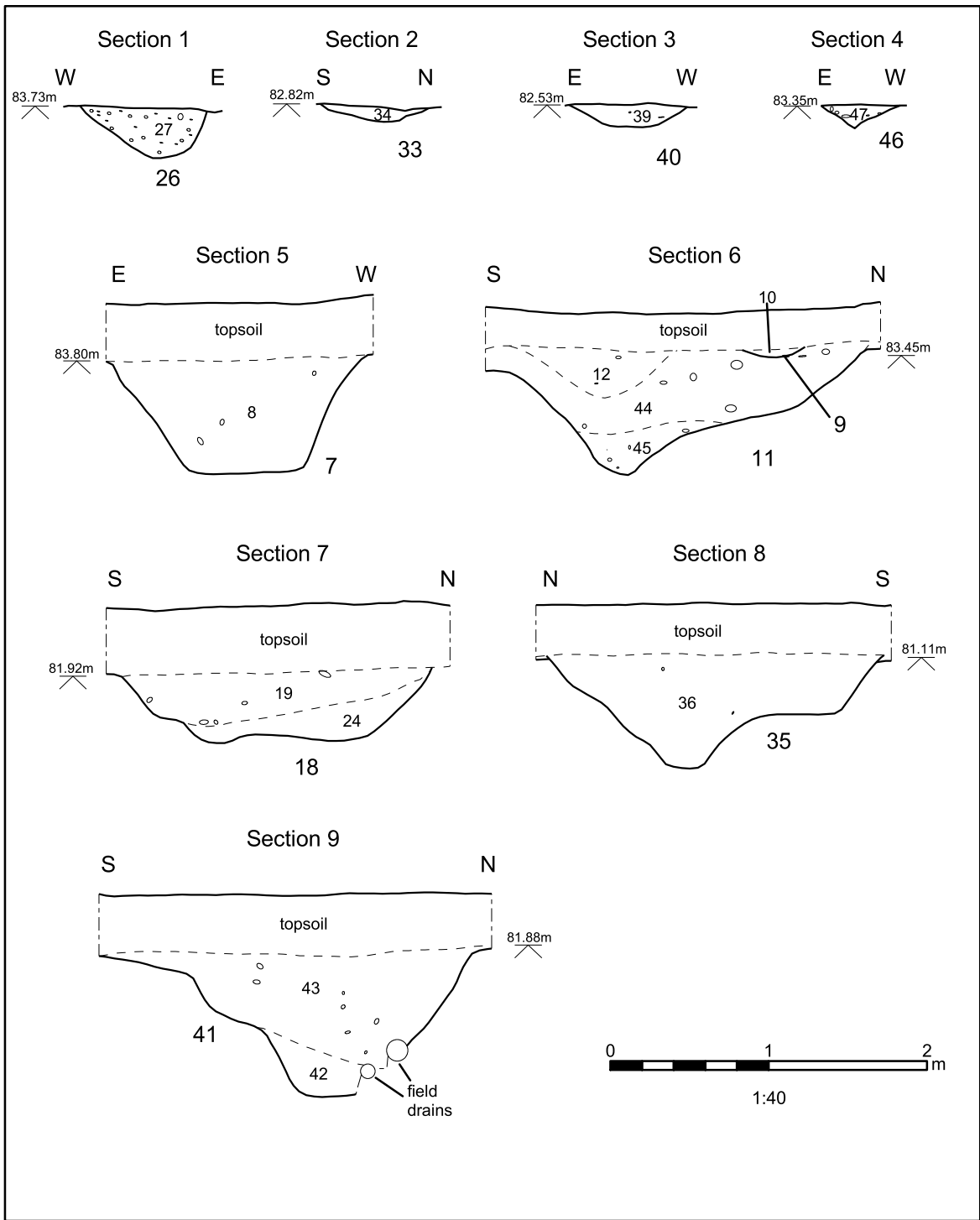


Fig.6. Sections